WASHINGTON.

The Authority of the Ancient Writ Sustained.

THE KILBOURN CASE IN THE HOUSE

Interesting Discussion on the Powers of the Legislature and the Judiciary.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Belknap and Friends Organizing an Attack on Custer.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE KILBOURN HABRAS CORPUS CASE—THE POWER OF THE COURT BECOGNIZED-THE BECUSANT WITNESS TO BE PRODUCED-HIS DISCHARGE ANTICI-

The debate on the Kilbourn habear corpus took up the day in the House, the yote being taken late in the day. It has been a lively and discominously interesting debate, held in a House most of whose members had given little previous thought to the question, and it can be said, in this instance, that the debate decided the vote. The discussion began on Saturday upon a resolution brought in by a majority of the Judiciary

That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to make a sareful return of said writ, setting out the causes of the detertion of said Kilbourn, and to retain the cus-tody of his body, and not to produce it before the said Judge or Court without further order of this House.

This was concurred in by Messrs. Hunton, Ashe, Lord, Hurd and Caulfeld, democrats, and Messrs. McCrary, Lawrence, and Hoar, republicans, with Messrs. Knott and Lynde, democrats, and Mr. Frye, republican, assenting. Mr. Lynde moved a substitute for the reso-

titute that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to appear and by his counsel move the Court to quash the writ of habeas corpus on the ground that it was improvi dently issued, and, in the meantime, to rotain the costody of the prisoner until further instructed by the

Mr. Tucker's substitute was voted down by a large ar. Tucker's substitute was voted down by a large rising vote, and Mr. Lynde's resolution, which directs the Sorgeant-at-Arms to produce the body of Kilbourn before the Court and make proper return of the reason for his detention by the House, was adopted by a large majority-185 to 75. Of those who thus main-lained the force of the habeas corpus writ 11 were democrats, 85 were republicans and 0 indepen-fonts. Of those who voted against the writ 72 were ones. Of those who voted against the writ 72 were omeorats, only 2 were republicaus—namely, Measra corge F. Hoar and Lawrence—and 1 was an indepen-int, General Banks. Of those 72 democrats who voted b, or against allowing the writ, 43 are members from Southern States. Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, who had digned the majority report of the committee, changed his mind during the debate, and to-day delivered a very able speech in support of the sacredness of the writend the propriety of obeying the summons of the Court.

very able counsel on the question of the right of the ppear for Kilbourn and Judge Shellabarger appears for the Sergeant-at-Arms, or in effect to support the right of

The resolution to obey the writ, which was adopted to-day, is the same which was adopted last year in the case of Richard Irwin, and Irwin was then taken before the Court and remitted again to the custody of the

the questions at issue in his decision, some of which relate to the power of the House to inquire into the private business of citizens and what limits there are

sally of discussion between Messrs. Randolph Tucker and Blaine, in which Mr. Tucker took occasion to drive another nail into the democratic coffin. He was urging that the House ought not to obey the writ, when Mr. Blaine said the gentleman, when he was Attorney Gen-eral of Virginia, ruled that a country justice might ob-struct the delivery of the United States man, where-

struct the delivery of the United States mail, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:—

Mr. Treken (the late Attorney General of
Virginin)—I am proud to have represented the
old Commonwealth in that office. I am
proud to represent the old Commonwealth on this
less. I remember the prince to which the gentleman
from Maine refers, and it seems to me that, instead of
studying the laws of his country, the gentleman has
been studying up to see if he could not get points
upon his colleagues upon this floor, with which he
might twit and taunt them when the occasion arose. I
really did not expect that that opinen would be referrest to. I think it was made pendents belie.

Mr. Hearne—No, it was before the war.

Mr. Ticken-Very well. It was a good opinion
whenever it was given.

Banning, the chairman of that committee, has lately sent the bill to the Secretary of War with the request that he shall review it and make such reductions as he can. Secretary Taft has undertaken this labor and is instituting an inspection of the estimates in which he has accured the assistance of Generals Sherman, Sheridan and others. He has ordered reports from all the bureaus of the War Department, and from all the chief re of the military departments and has secured the help of able officers so as to make a thorough scrutiny of every part of the estimates, and he hopes ice the bill by several millions of dollars. The necessarily takes time, but it will be theroughly

THE PRESIDENT'S RELATIONS WITH BABCOCK AND SHEPHERD

It is asserted here by the President's friends that he has broken with General Babcock and Alexander Shep-herd; that he has seen Babcock only once within a month, and that he has refused to make some appoint. ever, that General Babcock still holds his position as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds and of the War and Navy Department buildings and Chief beginner of the aqueduct. The appointment to these places rests with the President, and he could remove General Babcock if he chose. That he keeps him there is thought to show that General Babcock is not yet in disgrace at the White House.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1876.

EFFECT OF CUSTER'S EXPOSURES-A COUNTER ATTACK IN PROGRESS-THE GENERAL READY

material to reske out a case against General Custer with a view to having him tries by court martial before of a part of the testimony given before Proctor Knott's and Clymer's committees and he is collecting the testi-mony given by General Custer concerning the post trading and Indian frauds of the Upper Missouri River. It is charged that Custer swore laisely and it is on this ground that an attempt is to be made to court martial

he is willing to have his record examined with the closest scrutiny and every official act of his life thoroughly investigated. He did culy what he considered his duty, and he does not regret that he exposed any irregularities that came to his knowledge. He has also been accused of originating the charges against Major Merris. He is not the author of them, as will be shown

MR. ALEXANDER ON THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE-HARRINGTON EXPECTED TO RETURN

Mr. Alexander, the victim of the conspirators, said that, from certain information just received, he beago Alexander had an interview with Harrington, ago Alexander had an interview with Harrington, who finally admitted, in substance, that he had spent \$30,000 in trying to keep the secrets of the Ring and shield the unknown leaders of the conspiracy. Alexander told him that if he were wise he would make a clean breast of all he knew about the case and spare no

that the object of my life shall be to continue my investigations until I have reached the bottom of the

THE STLVER RILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT. The President signed the Silver bill to day; also the ill extending the time one year, under the statute of limitations, in the case of certain crimes against the

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL BOUGHTON-THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS UNDER INDICTMENT

The following lotter fixes the status of General Bridgeland, the principal witness against General Boughton, clerk of the Military Committee of the

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1876. Hon. H. B. BANNING, Chairman, &c., House of Rep

Hon. H. B. BANNING, Chairman, &c., House of Representatives:—
Sin.—Replying to your note of the 13th instaut, relative to indictments against John A. Bridgelant I have to inform you that two two indictments for embezzloment against him were found November II, 1870, in the United States District Court, held at Tyler, in Western Texas. These cases have been continued from term to term and by report of the United States Attorney for that district it appears that they were continued generally at the November term 1875, the last term of the court held at Tyler. The Attorney General has not authorized their dismissal. Very respectfully your obedient servant, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

THE LOCAL GAME OF EGG BOLLING. The Capitol at Washington was never in its history, perhaps, so thronged with people as it was to-day. A triple attraction brought the concourse together. The impeachment proceedings in the Senate made one part and the debate and the vote on the habeas corpusquestion in the House made another, while the third was a peculiar local celebration of Easter Monday known as "egg rolling," a sport enjoyed by thousands of children and youth of both sexes, for whom the day is a school holiday. It would be hard to trace the history of the aport which is played by the children rolling and racing colored Easter eyes down the green the history of the sport which is played by the children rolling and racing colored Easter eggs down the green slopes of Capitol Hill, under the very walls of the great building itself, which spot and the slopes on the river side of the White House are the two places of rendezyous for the amusement. The great annual Sunday school parade at Brooklyn Prospect Park will give the reader some idea of the exciting scene, if he will fancy the thousands of children scampering up and down a green hill side, chaaling the colored eggs until they break them into the finest pieces, and then romping with each other in chasing up the hill and racing down dreds of Congressmen and strangers stood by the hour and watched the festivities from the porches of the sides, playing in three close ranks on the three terraces and slopes of Capitol Hill.

THE WILKESBARRE RING.

MORE CORRUPTION TO BE DISCLOSED-OFFI-

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 17, 1876. The work of unearthing official fraud and corruption in Luzerne county is to be prosecuted with unrelenting vigor. Under an act of 1842, which provides that the Court of Common Pleas of the county, upon application of 100 taxpayers, may appoint one or more suits person or persons to act as auditor or auditors, whose duty it shall be to reaudit, settle and thoroughly incounty, the Court to-day appointed H. H. Derr, C. E. Rice and G. M. Reynolds auditors to revise the accounts of all public officials of the county who have not been out of office more than seven years. This ac-

THE AMERICAN FORGERS.

THE EXTRADITION MUDDLE IN THE CASES OF WINSLOW AND GRAT.

Bosros, April 17, 1876.

Edward S. Scars, of this city, who accompanied Detective Dearborn on his mission to London to bring home Winslow, the Roston forger, has just returned. The British government, he says, absolutely adheres to its determination not to give up Winslow without a deelege from the President or the State of the establishment of a precedent which asset prevent the establishment of a precedent which shall prevent the extradition of any political offenders on a trumped-up charge of forgery, robbery or the like by his own government. Both England and the United States have their territory; but this principle would be violated and rendered of no effect if a man could sturned on a charge covered by the Extra dition Treaty, and then, that charge being ignored, be tried for a purely political offence. On the other hand, the class of crimes embraced in the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty are so few in number and so confined to offences against the pocket that there is very little opportunity of securing a criminal unless the case against him be very definite and the proofs abundant and early produced. For instance, there is no extra-dition for manslaughter, and if a charge of murder against a criminal be insufficiently supposed there is

of Detention, and seems to be improving in her the terms of his extradition he co. et an

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

THE AGITATION FOR RELEASE IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND-THE CASE OF O'MEAGHER

Among the many issues involved in the creation of the new title of the Queen, one of the most interesting and important, to Irishmen at least, is the question of the release of the Fenian prisoners from jail at the in the question, and when the time arrives we shall, no doubt, hear more about it than has been divulged at present. In the meantime, the matter has of course stirred up some excitement to Ireland, and, indeed, among Fenian sympathizers everywhere. If all Ire-land, at home and abroad, were polled to-morrow nine

and a large proportion of the English-the democratic portion, at all events—would indorse the Irish vote on the subject. Before the imperial title was hinted at it was determined that a public excitement should be created about the Feuiana. Ministers had definitely refused to consider the subject of amnesty, on the soldiers who broke their oaths of allegiance to the English monarch, and it was therefore resolved to recommence the amnesty agitation in Ireland and England,

upon it, if possible. Arrangements were being made for a monster demonstration in England and Ireland; and in London, about two months ago, an influential committee was formed, with a view to organize the Committee was formed, with a view to organize the English democratic classes in the movement. This committee proposed to hold a conference of delegates in London, for the purpose of appointing a deputation to the Prime Minister of to the Queen berself, praying for the release of the Irish political prisoners. Prom-ises of co-operation were received from democratic organizations at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bir-mingham, Bristol, Leede, Braiford, Shoffield and other places. But no demonstrations have been hold in Ire-land, nor has any public action been taken by the

LONDON AMNESTY COMMITTEE.

For, when the idea of making the Queen an Empress was promulgated, several Irish members of Parliament and other prominent Irishmen thought the chance a good one for suggesting that the occasion of the as-

and other prominent Irishmen thought the chance a good one for suggesting that the occasion of the assumption of the new title would be a graceful opportunity for releasing the prisoners. The suggestion was made, but not without consultation with leading conservatives—by questions addressed in the House of Commons to the Ministry. The questions were not answered; Mr. Disraell would promise nothing one way or the other; it was a matter for Ministers to consider when the assumption of the title actually took place. At the same time, however, several eminent conservatives communicated, unofficially, to Irish members the information that the government intended to advise a general amnesty, and it was specially hinted that the American clizzen,

O'MEAGHER CONDON,

would certainly be liberated. At Manchester Condon was sentenced to death in 1867 for complicity in the rescue of Kelly and Deany and the death of Police Sergent Erett. His brave hearing in the dock is well remembered, and the electric thrill which his manly speech sent through the Court House. He was the author of the phrase "God save Ireland." These were the last words he uttered ere he received the doath sentence. He was not bung simply because he was an American citizen. Another of those who stood with him in the dock (Magnire) was not hung because he was a British soldier. There men suffered the extreme penalty of the law, one of whom was not present at the adray—Michael O'Brien. The British soldier was not an addition of the extreme death—penal servitude for life. He is now in

been represent the old Commonwealth on this Book. I remember the ppinion to which the gentleman from Maine relevan, and it seems to me that, instead of the present from the relevant of the could not get points upon his foot, with which his might twit and taunt them when the occasion arose. I realized hot occasion arose. If the present the pres

The United States Senate as a Court of Impeachment.

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Appearance of the Accused in Person Accompanied by Counsel.

THE HOUSE IN ATTENDANCE.

A Plea of Want of Jurisdiction Entered by Defendant.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1876. In the Squate Chamber this morning there was unusual activity, long before the Senate met, preparatory to the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap, late Sec-retary of War, one o'clock being the time fixed for the erp of the process issued on the 5th inst, requiring An to appear and answer the articles of impeachment area in front of the presiding officer of the Sanate tamanagers on the part of the House of Representatives. In the space in the rear of the Senators' seats chairs were placed for members of the Rouse of Representa-tives. The galleries were well filled before half-past the lett of the diplomatic gallery, was reserved for ladies, in addition to their regular gallery on the right of the Chamber. A large majority of the audience was composed of ladies. When the Senate was called to order, the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, in his

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

We pray Thee be very especially nigh to Thy servant who presides in this place, and to Thy servants, the Senstors, in the discharge of the high and solemn functions with which they are here now vested. May they not fall to see the right and to dispense justice for the confirmation of all that is good and for the welfare of the nation. THE PROCEEDINGS.

Chair announced that the consideration of legislative business would be suspended, and the Senate should eed to the consideration of the articles of impeach. ent presented against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary

United States, here entered the Chamber, escorted by Mesers. Edmunds and Thurman, and was shown a seat at the right of the presiding officer.

The Chair then directed the the Sergeant-at-Arms to

Sergeant-at-Arms French made proclamation

tors who were not sworn on the 5th inst., and the fol-lowing answered:—Messrs. Allison, Burnside, Chrisson and Conover. They advanced to the space in front

You and each of you do solemany swear that in all things pertaining to the imposchment of William W. Helknap, now pending, you will do impartial justice to the constitution and laws.

Messra Alcorn, English, Johnston of Virginia, Patterson and Wadleigh were not present, and were there-

Ar. Edmunds, of Vermont, submitted an order breeting the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is now sit-ting in its chamber and is ready to proceed with the trial of W. W. Belknap on articles of impeachment preented by the House, and that seats have been proided in the Senate for the members of the House of

The Chair requested clerks of committees and others The Chair requested collection to surrender their having the privilege of the floor to surrender their

instee attend the trial of the Secretary of War in the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Speaker and Clerk.

Mr. Hoar's motion was agreed to, and the House then, at one o'clock, resolved theel' into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Handall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and as such committee proceeded to the Senate Chamber, headed by Speaker Kerr and Mr. Adams, its cierk.

AFPERRANCE OF GENERAL BELEXAR.

At a quarier to one o'clock ex-Secretary Belknap entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by his counsel, M. H. Carpenter, Messra, J. S. Biack and Montgomery Blair, and they were shown to soats at the table provided for them on the right of the presiding officer. The late Secretary, leaning upon the arm of Mr. Carpenter, walked down the aisle first, followed by Messra, Black and Blair. There was considerable sensation, in the galleries as he went to his seat, and all cyes were directed toward him. Mr. Carpenter took a seat at the head of the table, with the ex-Secretary on his right, Judge Black next and Mr. Blair next. The ex-Secretary showed considerable nervousness, and as soon as he was scated took up and began to read from a copy of rules of procedure and bractice in the Senate when sitting in the trial of impeachment, which had been printed and distributed for the use of counsel and Senators. But he soon became composed, laid down the pamphlet and looked around at the crowded galleries. He then entered into conversation with his counsel and kept it up until one o'clock, when

THE MANAGERS OF IMPRACIBIET.

on the part of the House of Representatives, Messra Lord, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Jenks, Lapham and Hoar, were amounced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the chair directed that they be executed to seats prepared for them at the table at the left of the presiding officer, opposite that occupied by the accused and his counsel. The managers having been seated, Mr. Lord arose and said the House of Representatives and livite that would attend when waited upon by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

to and leaving with him true and attested copies of the same at 2022 G street. Washington city, the residence of the same at 2022 G street. Washington city, the residence of the same with lam W. Belkmap, or Thursday, the attest of April, 1870, at six o'clock and force minusty the attest of April, 1870, at six o'clock and force minusty. The control of the United States.

The Chief Justice then administered the eath to the Sergeant-at-Arms as to the truth of the return of the writ made by him. The committee—Messrs Edmunds and Thurman—then escorted the Chief Justice to the Supreme Court room. Upon their return the Chair directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation commanding W. W. Belknap, the respondent, to appear and answer, &c. The Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation as follows:—

William W. Beikmap, William W. Beikmap, V. Beikmap, appear and answer the articles of tm exhibited against you by the House of Representation of the United States.

the United States.

Mr. Carpenter arose and said:

Mr. President-William W. Belknap, a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, in obsidience to the summons of the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment to try the articles presented against nim by the House of Representatives of the United States, appears at the bar of the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and interposes the following plea, which I will ask the Secretary to read, and ask that it be filed.

The Secretary then read as follows:

PLAC OF GENERAL SELECT.

The Secretary then read as follows:—

The Secretary then read as follows:—

In the Senate of the United States, sixing as a Court of Impeachment.—The United States sixing as a Court of Impeachment.—The United States of America vs. William W. Seikmap, upon articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives of the United States of America of high crimes and misdemenors.—And the said William W. Belkanp, named in the said sticles of Impeachment, comes here before the honorable the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, in his own proper person, and says that this honorable court engit not to have or take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment within the said and the time when the said sticles of impeachment within the said states, because ho says that his fore, and at the time when the said sticles of impeachment were exhibited and prosented against him, the said House of Representatives ordered and directed that he, the said Belknap, was not, nor bath he since been, nor is he now, an officer of the United States, but at the said time was ever since hath been, and now is, a private citizen of the United States and of the States hut at the said time was ever since hath been, and now is, a private citizen of the United States and of the States of lowa, and this he, the said Belknap, is ready to verify, where fore he prays jumment whether this Courcan or writ take further cognizance of the said stricles of impeachment.

William W. Belknap, being first duly a very own on other and and the William W. Belknap, being first duly a very on on oath, saw

Superibed and swern to before me this 17th day of April, 1870.

Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Carpenter them gaid Judge J. S. Black, Mr. Montgomery Blant and himself appeared as the counsel of Mr. Belkinap.

Mr. Lord, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives, said they would ask time to consider what repification shall be made to the plea of W. W. Belkinap as to the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Chair requested the managers to reduce their request to writing, and Mr. Lord proceeded to do so.

The Chair stated that the officers and members of the House of Representatives, if it should be their convenience to withdraw at any time, were at liberty to

The members of the House and officers of that body then withdrew.

Mr. Lord then sent to the Secretary and had read the request of the managers on the part of the House for a copy of the plea field by W. W. Belkmap, late Secretary of War, and stated that the House desired time until Wednesday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock, to consider what replication shall be made to the plea.

The Chair put the question to the Senate and it was ordered that the request be granted. The Chair then inquired of the counsel for Mr. Belkmop if they would be ready to proceed at that time.

Mr. Carpenter replied that depended entirely upon what the managers did. If they should do what counsel for Belkmap supposed they would do, they would be ready to proceed. If not, they would consider what to do next.

The Chair then inquired if the managers on the part of the House of Representatives had anything further to propose?

of the House of Representatives had anything further to propose?

Mr. Lord—No, sir.

The Chair next inquired if the counsel for the respondent had anything further to propose?

Mr. Carpenter—Nothing.

On motion of Mr. Edukunds, of Vermont, at half-past one, it was ordered that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until Wednesday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock.

The managers then withdrew, and were followed immediately by Mr. Bolknap and his counsel.

Subsequently, in the House, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that in the further proceedings of the impeachment case the House shall appear before the Senate only by its managers, which was adopted.

OUR RIVER FRONT.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS IN REPLY TO THE

COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REPORM. meeting held yesterday at the rooms Chamber of Commerce, representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Cheap Transportation Association and the Council of Political Reform, the Dock Commissioners presented a very elaborate com-

munication in reply to what had been presented the week previous by the Council of Political Reform.

The Commissioners say that lusteed of \$1,133, the cost of the wall at pier No. 1 was \$406, or not quite thirty-six per cent of the sum claimed, and that the Council could easily have ascertained this if they had simply made application to the department at any time; and that by no one, at any time, so far as they know, has the scheme of building more than about four miles of this wall been entertained. The wall at present under contemplation, it is thought, will not exceed \$225 per linear loot in cost. The cost of a wooden crib builkhead was stated by the Council to be \$19.80 per linear loot. The Commissioners show that on the places designated a suitable crib would cost \$125 per linear loot; that one recently built on a large scale by contract, by pri-The Clair requested clerks of committees and others having the privilege of the floor to surrender their seats, that they might be occupied by members of the House, as the room upon the floor of the Senate was necessarily limited.

FINCERDINGS IN THE HOUSE THE SENATE WAS PROCESSARY INTEGER.

In the House the message from the Senate was received stating that the Senate were ready to proceed with the trail of W. M. Belkmap, and that seems were provided for the accommonation of members. A discussion ensued as to whether the whole House should proceed to the Senate Chamber or merely be represented there by the impeachment managers. Mr. Lord, of New York, thought that inaments as the Senate had extended the invitation the House should have go over to the Senate Chamber, headed by the Speaker and Clerk.

Mr. Hoar stated what the precedent had been to the case of Bloons, where the managers only attended, and in the case of Bloons, where the managers only attended, and in the case of President Johnson, where the whole House should have been considered the senate Chamber, secondarily the control of the Secretary of War in the Senate Chamber, secondarily the secondarily secondarily gone so far here that it cannot remain stationary either that it cannot remain stationary eithe

The present sanitary condition of the water front of this city is a matter that deeply concerns the public of

The Chair directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to wait upon the House of Representatives and invite that body to the Chamber of the Senate.

After a short interval, during which there was considerable buzzing in the gailery, Sergeant-at-Arms French appeared at the main entrance to the Senate and abnounced

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair linguing directed that the members of the House be shown to seats provided for them, that body entered the Senate Chamber, headed by Speaker Kerr, the next by Hon. Samuel Randal, of Pennsylvania, and the others by Clerk Adams and Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson. In the centre aide of the Senate Chamber, headed by Speaker Kerr, the next by Hon. Samuel Randal, of Pennsylvania, and the others by Clerk Adams and Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson. The members of the House book seats in the space in the rear of the Senate of Senators' desks. Mr. Carpener, who had at first taken his seat at the far end of the table for the counsed for the accused, changed it to the other end of the table, lacing the presiding officer of the Senate.

The members of the House having been seated, the Chair directed the Secretary to read the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms no the water from the last annual report of the slip genoment cause of complaint.

The members of the House counsel for the construction of the serges of the city, by which their construction of the serges of the city, by which their construction of the serges of the city, by which their construction of the substance of the sing enverse of the sing of the Senate Chamber, which are constructed to the serge of the city and remove the following with the series of the sing of the Senate of the House to one of voice by Secretary to appear and answer, &c., and the Secretary road as follows:—

The Chair then directed the Secretary to read the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms on the write issued on this time of the sing of the Senate of the Secretary to appear and answer, &c., and the Secretary to appear and answer, &c., and the Secretary to appear and answer

THE STATE CAPITAL

CHANGES IN THE EXCISE BILL-WHARPAGE YEES-SELF-SUPPORTING QUARANTINE-DE-PEAT OF SMITH M. WEED.

The Legislature reassembled this evening, with barely a quorum in either house. In the Assembly the New York Excise bill, introduced by Mr. Watts, was ordered to a third reading, after amendments had been ard of Excise, permitting any person to sell strong Board of Excise, permitting any person to self strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ales and beer in quantities less than five gallons at a time, from \$100 to \$75 for hotels and from \$50 to \$25 for all other places. The fourth section was stricken out and an amendment inserted in its place providing that the Excise Commissioners may in their discretion only charge \$10 as license fee for the sale of ales and eer and native wines made from grapes or berries the privilege to be allowed to those only who do not keep time, taverns or hotels. This amendment is so inconsistent with the amended clause of the bill, which fixes the license fee for all other places than hotels at \$25, and is so ridiculous on its face, that the bill will undoubtedly be recommitted when it comes up on its final passage, and this portion stricken out. The New York Wharfage bill was also considered it by the sub-committee, fixing the wharfage rate for of New York, was stricken out. In the original bill this rate of wharlage was fixed for canal boats only. The bill was finally recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, after an attempt had been made in vain to so amend it that tugboats should be charged fifty cents whartage only when they make fast to a pier or bulkhead and none at pull her out into the stream. The hill introdu the purpose of reviving the scavenger business according to the methods which the Board of Health declare to be detrimental to health, was called up and ordered to a third reading after some debate. The bill will

to be detrimental to health, was called up and ordered to a third reading after some debate. The bill will never pass.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on Pablic Health, reported by bill an act entitled "An act relative to quarantine and to make the same self supporting." It provides that bereatter all fock accrumg to the Health Officer shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Gyarantine Commissioners and be by him disbursed at the order of the Board to the care and maintenance of the entire quarantine establishment of the port. The Health Officer shall be spinishment of the port. The Health Officer shall be spinishment of the port. The Health Officer shall be spinishment of the port. The Health Officer shall be paid 20 may appoint his first and second assistant physicians, subject to the approval of the Quarantine Commissioners. The first shall appoint, on requisition of the Health Officer, as shall appoint, on requisition of the Health Officer, and the except as a subject as a subject as a state of the care and maintenance of quarantine, except for the care and maintenance of quarantine, except for the salarica, clerk hire and office expenses of the Commissioners of Quarantine. The Governor and Computolier may, from time to time, reduce the revenues of quarantine upon the recommendation of the Health Officer and the President of the Board.

The Commissioners are required to make quarterly reports to the State Comptroller of receipts and expenditures, and to report annually of the condition of the establishment to the Legislature. It shall not be having to use the boats or other appurenances for pecuniary benefit to any official or employe. The commission shall, with the consent of the Health Officer, select, license or dismiss all persons required to be heensed under Quarantine, and fix the charges for licensex. Additional regulations are provided for the management of the establishment. The Commissioners of the land Office, to sell all property unnocessary for use. When such sales are made a detailed s

essary for use. When such shows are made a detained such coment of the same shall be rendered to the Comptroller of the State and the proceeds immediately paid into the Treasury of the State of the property belonging to the State, otherwise the proceeds shall be devoted to the care and maintenance of Quarantine.

The Senate Military Committee will, on Wednesday afternoon, give a final hearing to all parties interested in the Parade Ground bill introduced by Senator Gerard, and which is identical with the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Peabody some time ago, and which is now in Committee of the Whole.

ORDERED TO A THER READING.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading in the Senate day were the bill extending the time for the commencement and completion of the Brooklys Elevated Railroad; also the bill reducing the ciercal expenses of the Marine Court, New York, by \$11,000; also the bill to extend the time for making assessments for taxes in the city and county of New York; also to facilitate the removal of apparent hens upon the title of real estate; also the bill providing that auction sales of bronzes, pictures and works of art may take place in the evenings, after notice has been given, and two days' prior inspection allowed; also the bill providing that no cierk, deputy cierk, or assistant cierk, of any court of record in the city, shall be hereafter appointed referee, receiver or commissioner under any order or judgment of any such court.

The Finance Committee of the Senate reported favorably the bill authorizing the sale of the lands belonging to and occupied by the Seamen's Retreat, on Staten Island; also for the improvement of the navigation of the Hosson River, and making an appropriation therefor; also to prohibit the disposal of any part of the public lands on Lake George or the islands thereol.

The Contact Committee on Apportionment will report in the course of the week. New York and Brooklyn

The paintings belonging to the late William T. Blodgett will be placed on public exhibition to-day at the Kurtz Gallery. This event has been looked forward to with much interest by art connoisseurs for several months, as Mr. Biodgett was well known as one of the most liberal art patrons in this city. By his death most liberal art patrons in this city. By his death New York lost one of its most energetic workers for the advancement of art, he being one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he did all in his power to aid that institution, both by contributions of money and by giving up for months the cholecus pictures in his own private galiery to make the exhibitions of more interest. The collection now offered for sale contains ninety-four paintings by the most celebrated American and European artists, and a single coloscal marble statue of "Semiratins" by W. W. Sucy. The statue, being too large for exhibition at Kurtz's gallery, will be on exhibition at Chakering Hall, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street. The whole collection will be sold from there on Thursday evening, April 27. The flost important American picture in the collection is that which brought Church into prominence as one of the greatest landscape painters in the world, "The Heart of the Andes." The "Aurora Boreaus," illuminating the vast ice fleds of the Polar regions, andetropical scene are also important works by the same artists are a marine and an autumn scene, by Kenaett; "Spring," a landscape, painted by William T. Richards, in 1862, and containing greater breadth of light and shade than is generally seen in pre-Raphaelite pictures; an interior, by Whilliam P. Hunt, and a "Tree Study," by Durand. One of Edward H. May's most ambitious pictures, "Calvin Going to Ris First Communion;" "Passing Into the Shade," by Boughton, and "First Snow," by Regis Gignoux, hearly complete the list of American artists. Among foreign figure pictures, Coutare's "Pierrot and Harlequin," and "Pierrot Before the Judge" are familiar to many. "Liberty in Chains" is an allegorical Squre, emailer than the others; "The Shipper Shop," by Villegas; "Pierrot and Harlequin," and "Pierrot Before the Judge" are familiar to many. "Liberty in Chains" is an allegorical squre, emailer than the others, "by Royle and which was at one time in the collection of the Count of M New York lost one of its most energetic workers for the advancement of art, he being one of the founders

DECAPITATED ON THE RAIL